FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

31 DECEMBER 1980

American Hostages

An unattributed commentary carried by Tehran radio reacted harshly to President-elect Ronald Reagan's description of the Iranian captors as "barbarians." Warning that the "stupid cowboy" is "sadly mistaken" if he believes that his rhetoric will force Iran to compromise on its conditions for the release of the hostages, the commentary called on the president-elect to end his "propaganda warfare" and instead seek ways to secure the hostages' release. The commentary said that Reagan is not anxious to face the "hostage problem" when his administration takes office and wants President Jimmy Carter to solve the problem. Attributing his "stupid statements" to "effects left on him from acting in westerns," the commentary went on to caution Reagan against any future "barbaric military action" which will only lead to further U.S. "disgrace."

Iran Domestic Affairs

President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr underscored the need for competent government ministers to deal with the economic war, "the greatest conflict of all." In an interview with the newspaper ISLAMIC REVOLUTION, reported by AFP, Bani-Sadr defended his refusal to accept certain ministerial nominees, saying that Iran "must have capable men to deal with this war and direct Iranian foreign policy." Saying he will not appear before the Majlis to explain why he has not approved various nominees, the president stressed that he "will not bow to any pressure." "Where I have the right, I will resist," he added. Currently the posts at the Ministries of Commerce, Finance and Foreign Affairs are vacant.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Tehran radio reported a heavy Iraqi artillery attack on Ahvaz that claimed 25 lives and caused extensive damage. In other fighting, the radio said Iranian troops clashed with Iraqi forces around Susangerd and Mared and along the Darkhovin road near Abadan and Mahshahr, while Iranian antiaircraft fire drove off two Iraqi MiG's attempting to attack Ahvaz.

Kurdish Situation

The Iranian newspaper KEYHAN, according to AFP, reported that officials in Western Azarbayjan believe that Kurdish rebels will proclaim an "autonomous republic" of Iranian Kordestan on 22 January. On the other hand, the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG cited official spokesman for the provincial administration in Kordestan and Western Azarbayjan as denying reports that the Kurds will proclaim an independent republic but confirmed that they have opened a new front in the region against government forces. TANJUG maintained that Iranian Kurdish leaders met with the Iraqi defense minister and were promised weapons. This follows earlier claims by President Saddam Husayn that Iraq had sent its forces into Kordestan, opening a new front in the Iran-Iraq war.

Asked about the situation in Kordestan during a press conference Minister of State Behzad Nabavi described the issue as "trivial," according to Tehran radio. Nevertheless, both Tehran radio and the Voice of Iranian Kordestan radio reported new clashes between peshmerga and government forces in Iran over Christmas. The Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan radio claimed that during the last 4 months peshmerga led by the Democratic Party of Kurdistan carried out 77 operations against Iraqi Government forces, killing 1,210.

Israel

Jerusalem radio reported that the High Court of Justice issued an interim injunction banning the energy minister from purchasing the Arab-owned east Jerusalem electric company. Since the injunction lasts until the court decides on the company's appeal against a government takeover, the Arab company's installations will not be transferred to the government company on 1 January as the energy minister has ordered.

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SAUDI ARABIA

FINANCE MINISTER CALLS FOR ECONOMIC 'INTEGRATION'

LD290800 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0720 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 29 Dec (KUNA)--In a statement to the Kuwaiti paper AS-SIYASAH, published here today, Saudi Minister of Finance and Economy Shaykh Muhammad Abd al-Khayl stated that he believes it is "in the interest" of the international community to leave the petroleum and gas industries to the oil-producing countries "where the costs of production will be lower and energy would be available and cheap" and concentrate on the more intricate industries that require skill and money.

Most of the oil-producing countries have embarked on ambitious projects costing billions of dollars for the processing of oil and gas and have repeatedly complained of what they see as unequal competition from the advanced industrial countries in the field of marketing of petroleum products in the world markets.

The Saudi minister also called for the establishment of economic integration among the Arab Gulf oil-producing countries as a prelude to economic integration among all the Arab countries.

KORAN RADIO TO INCREASE TRANSMISSION HOURS

GF161256 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Information Under Secretary for Administrative Affairs Ibrahim al-Qadhi said today that as of Wednesday, 17 December, the coverage area of the Koran radio station will be increased on mediumwave from Medina and the eastern region. Thus the Koran radio will be able to cover many regions daily and at night within the kingdom and abroad.

The under secretary said in a statement today that transmission capacity of the Koran radio from Medina will be increased, and that the daily transmission hours will be lengthened. The eastern region's transmission power will also be increased in order to cover most of the Arabian Gulf region in daytime and at night. The under secretary added that the Koran program achieves good coverage of the entire kingdom and regions of the neighboring Arab countries at night.

UAE

DUBAI'S TRADE WITH IRAN SEVERELY REDUCED

GF291432 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 29 Dec 80 p 3

[By Ali Ishrati]

[Text] Dubai's trade with Iran which witnessed a sudden spurt over the past several months this year has come down to a trickle since early this month due to restrictions on imports placed by the Iranian Central Bank.

The restrictions, according to Dubai exporters, stop all imports except those of essential commodities ordered by the government. "There is a blanket ban on opening of all letters of credit and any business now going on is on the basis of LC's opened before the ban," chief executive of an old established trading house said.

Current business, he said, is in essential items like rice, sugar and rubber tires for a wide range of vehicles. Some of the traders in Dubai who had ordered large stocks of consumer items such as room heaters, electronic goods and electrical appliances for exports to Iran are now having a tough time disposing of them in other markets.

Bank Melli Iran Manager Harmaz Janani, however, described the present ban as a temporary one imposed from time to time. "I am confident it will be lifted once things settle down in Iran and the local industry resumes normal production when there will be a regular two-way trade," Mr Janani said.

Already this year, the manager said, Iran's trade had doubled over last year reaching DH 300 million to date. This figure does not take into account the trade turnover through the "collection" system whereby long established exporters from Dubai wait up to a week to get their payment from local banks after dispatching the goods. Mr Janani said there was no effect of the restrictions on such trade. One such trader whose links with Iran date back more than 50 years, however, said he was experiencing long delays in payments for goods dispatched through this system.

Mr Janani added that Iran placed great value on its trade with Dubai and it will not be long before normalcy was restored.

PDRY

INTERIOR MINISTER DISCUSSES INTERNAL SECURITY

LD261904 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 26 Dec 80 EA

[Text] Brother Col Salih Muslih Qasim, a member of the Central Committee and interior minister, has stressed the need to strengthen relations of cooperation between the various institutions of the Interior Ministry and citizens.

In an interview with 14 OCTOBER published today, the minister pointed out that the people's police force, apart from its principal duties, has always been a basically revolutionary ally of the armed forces to preserve the independence of the homeland and its sovereignty and protect the people's gains.

He said that the Interior Ministry's activities in the coming year will be to strengthen the performance of the ministry and its various bodies to ensure internal security and stability and to contribute to protection of the national economy. Brother Salih Muslih Qasim referred to the considerable drop in crime in our society thanks to gradual economic development and relative progress in social consciousness. He praised the citizens' cooperation with the Interior Ministry.

KISSINGER MEETS WITH EGYPTIAN OFFICIALS 30 DEC

Mubarak Comment

NC301333 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1258 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Cairo, 30 Dec (MENA)--Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has emphasized that the Camp David agreement was still the main basis and top commitment for the settlement of the Middle East problem and that it would never fail.

Vice President Mubarak was speaking at a press conference he held after his meeting with former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. At the beginning of the press conference, which was attended by Dr Kissinger, Mubarak made a statement saying: I met today with Dr Henry Kissinger. He has been a friend of ours since the October war and he participated fully in the first and second disengagement agreements and in the peace process. This time his visit is a personal one in his capacity as a friend who participated with us in promoting a settlement to the Middle East problem and in the peace process. He is not here on an official visit as representative of the new U.S. administration; he is visiting us as a friend.

Asked to comment on Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's statement that Egypt was to blame for the failure to implement the Camp David agreement in the West Bank and the [Gaza] Strip, Husni Mubarak said: This is his own personal opinion and I have no comment to make on the Israeli foreign minister's statement.

He affirmed that the implementation of the Camp David decisions will never fail. The Camp David agreement, he said, remains the basis for solving the entire problem. The agreement is the first document containing the first commitment to the peace process and we are continuing this process.

Asked about his visit to Jordan, Dr Kissinger said: I do not believe that I will visit Jordan on this tour.

'Ali Meeting

NC301539 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali met at noon today with former U.S. Secretary of State Dr Henry Kissinger. They reviewed the Middle East situation. Kamal Hasan 'Ali said after the meeting that they discussed important issues related to the region in general and the Palestine question in particular. Emphasis was placed on settlement of the [Palestine] problem to save the Camp David agreements and the peace process started by President as-Sadat.

KAMAL HASAN 'ALI INTERVIEWED ON MIDEAST ISSUES

NC302231 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Radio correspondent's interview with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, date and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] With the onset of 1981 peace is still far from being consolidated in the Arab land. We find this in the escalating violence in Lebanon and the continuation of the attrition war between Iraq and Iran. Do you expect new developments in the next few months on the level of the negotiations between Egypt and Israel on one side and on the level of events in the Arab homeland on the other side?

[Answer] The fact is that the present state of affairs in the West Bank and Gaza is very regrettable. The escalation by the Israeli extremists in the past few months has led to the increasing of tension in the West Bank and Gaza and to the total loss of confidence between the Palestinians and the Israeli authorities.

This stand conflicts entirely with all that Israel has advocated and with all that has been agreed upon during the Egyptian-Israeli treaty discussions regarding the preparation of the Palestinian public opinion in the West Bank and Gaza to participate in the full autonomy negotiations. In other words, we have advocated this and even, as we know, submitted a paper including measures guaranteeing that after the adoption of the confidence-building measures, the Palestinians would join the autonomy negotiations. This happened on 13 October 1978. However, events, as we have seen proceeded entirely in the opposite direction. I believe that such a tension and violence cannot continue in any region or between any two elements forever. A dialogue must start in order that the region might calm down.

With the approach of 1981, the assumption of office by the new [U.S.] administration and the resumption of the tripartite negotiations among the three Camp David partners, I believe that the Israeli concepts in tackling matters in the West Bank must change.

[Question] What is there to say on the level of events in the Arab world as a whole?

[Answer] Regarding the events in the world, we now see the present rift throughout the Arab front. This is another regrettable matter. As we know, there is a rift in the Arab Maghreb between Morocco and Algeria, Libya and Tunisia and Libya and the entire world. In the Arab east, we see bad relations between Iraq and Syria and between Iraq and Iran--an Islamic state. The situations here must return to normal because the continuation of such a state of affairs is impossible.

[Question] The dangers threatening the region raise the question of the security of Saudi Arabia. What is your role, Mr Deputy Prime Minister, in safeguarding the security of Saudi Arabia, which is considered as a center of stability in the Gulf area, particularly after the fears expressed by Saudi officials that the Soviets aspire to dominate over the Gulf oil and after the rumors that Saudi Arabia will be the next paper which Russia will play within the framework of its comprehensive plan to tear the Arab world asunder?

[Answer] The fact is that Egypt had a strategic outlook even before the outbreak of the events in Iran and Afghanistan. This outlook is mainly based on the view that the world's use of energy is increasing in an astonishing way both in the East and the West. This consequently loads to the "oil hunger" [both Arabic and English terminology used for "oil hunger"]. Our assessment and that of the entire world was that the Soviet Union will have to import oil or petroleum in 1985. It was our estimate that the Soviet Union must advance to lay hands on some Islamic and Arab states to have its say when in need for petroleum. This is why we actually granted facilities to the United States to achieve the aspired balanced in the region and in order that none of the superpowers may unilaterally have control of the situation in the Middle East region as happened in Africa and many other places in the world. It was on this bases that we granted facilities not only for the sake of the Gulf states but also for the sake of Saudi Arabia on the basis that Saudi Arabia has the (?greatest) oil reserve in the world. The events in Mecca came to confirm how one of the two superpowers is playing havoc in the region to change the balance in its favor. Therefore, as I said, we are trying to give or rather we are actually giving facilities to the United States to safeguard the security, independence and stability of the Gulf states, including Saudi Arabia.

[Question] Had Israel adhered to the UN resolutions, it would have not existed at all. This is what [Israeli Foreign Minister] Shamir said recently. This shows that Israel has no intention to adhere to the UN resolutions. How can you make Israel stop at its limit and adhere at least to what it signed at Camp David?

[Answer] Undoubtedly Israel is now isolated from the entire world. Let us take as an example its actions regarding the construction of the settlements. Has the world been pleased with it? Never. What was the result of Israel's measures on the annexation of Jerusalem and the Knesset's decision in this regard? The result was that 13 states which had diplomatic representation in Jerusalem withdrew their diplomatic missions from Jerusalem. This shows that by this trend, Israel is imposing isolation on itself. This is something which 80 percent of the population of Israel actually feels. Therefore, I believe that Israel cannot continue to ignore and disregard the entire world, particularly, and I emphasize, because the entire world has joint interests. If Israel disregards these joint interests, then it will one day find itself isolated without any support. This is my estimation. Therefore, Israel must return to the correct reading of Camp David. A correct reading of Camp David will be considered by the tripartite conference among President Anwar as-Sadat, Prime Minister Begin and the Prime Minister Begin [as heard]. I believe that this conference will completely look into all the Camp David provisions. These provisions are clear and frank, because they are mainly based on Resolution 242 which provides for the withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967. These provisions also clearly stipulate the withdrawal of the military forces and their repositioning at specific security points. Regarding the Palestinian aspect, the Camp David provisions stipulate the termination of the military administration, including its civilian staff, from the occupied territory. All this must be the subject of a correct reading and not of the Israeli reading.

[Question] Mr Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister: Do you believe that there is a better chance for peace under a government of the Israeli Labor government than the chance which was provided under the government of Begin despite the fact that the Labor Party is hinting at the Jordanian option?

[Answer] The fact is that what the present government in Israel has done contradicts, as I said, international law. It is also clear that the present Israeli Government is about to stop the implementation of the second part of the Camp David agreement related to the Palestinians. We find from what we hear and from the dialogue taking place inside the Israeli Labor Party that this party might be more flexible from the Likud Party or bloc. What is being said about the Jordanian option is considered a point of disagreement between us and the Labor Party. This party advocates the handing over of the West Bank and Gaza sector or part of them to Jordan. Where is the Palestinian problem then? This would mean that we would be going back with the Palestinian problem to the pre-1967 period. Therefore, we cannot approve this option as it stands. However, Jordan can join the negotiations on autonomy. We would then place the Palestinians on the threshold of self-determination, after which they will have the right to establish their state or join Jordan. This would be the correct solution sought by the Camp David agreement.

[Question] It has been recently reiterated by some that the United States might seek to establish a military base in Israel. What is the effect on you if a U.S. military base is actually set up in Israel and could this possibly tempt you to reconsider the granting of bases to the United States instead of mere facilities?

[Answer] I would like first to explain that as long as the Palestinian question remains unsolved, any stationing of U.S. troops in Israel would not enable them to help the Arab states. On the other side, the question of establishing U.S. bases in Israel concerns the two states themselves. However, we have a firm policy on the question of the military bases. We reject the establishment of any foreign bases on the land of Egypt. Egypt will not give up its sovereignty not even on one inch of territory. We have voluntarily granted military facilities to the United States because our strategy is the same and the dangers surrounding the area are known and clear. Therefore, it is not our policy to grant bases and it is not our business what bases the United States will establish in Israel.

[Question] Undoubtedly, however, the United States feels worried about the pulse-feeling operations the Soviet Union is carrying out in the Middle East region. Egypt agrees with the United States on the dimensions of the Soviet danger. Could this lead, Mr Deputy Prime Minister, to the drawing up of a plan for joint security conforming with Egypt's strategic position?

[Answer] The fact is that the United States has taken a step and formed the Rapid Deployment Force to move everywhere in the world. It is obvious that the United States is a great state confronting another great state. All that Egypt can offer in this respect, as I said, is military facilities in the form of facilities in the Egyptian airfields or naval bases in the light of the direction of the threat for a specific period or specific task. The United States can also store some of its armament at an agreed-upon place to be taken by the RDF to the place agreed upon. On the other hand, we have our commitments according to the collective Arab security pact which we continue to recognize. This gives Egypt or any Arab state the right to assist any other Arab state seeking its help. Had there been an agreement on the trend of how the Egyptian or the U.S. forces could go to the rescue of an Arab state, then there should be coordination. As for a joint plan or an advance agreement in this regard, this is considered completely premature.

[Question] It appears that the Soviet Union is about to use Libya as a new chit to complete a plan which begins with the conclusion of a 20-year friendship and cooperation treaty with Libya and ends with surrounding Egypt. What would your position be if this happens?

[Answer] The danger about Libya's position is not the fact that it possesses this big arsenal of Soviet arms. The danger lies in the fact that Libya, as a people, cannot provide Libyan crews for all these arms. If this had been the case, then there is no reason for any fear from Libya, because the Libyan people are friends of the Egyptian people. The danger lies in the fact that Libya cannot provide the required personnel from the Libyan people. The best proof of this is the advertisements which were published in Vienna and elsewhere in the world for technicians and pilots to join the Libyan forces. Naturally I do not believe that many have responded to this. The proof of this is the haphazard blows which the Al-Qadhdhafi regime is dealing.

As I have said, the fear does not lie here. However, the fact is that there is the danger that men of various nationalities, which have no connection with the interests of this region, could be manning some of the equipment. This danger lies in the presence of some elements from Cuba, the Soviet Union, East Germany and other East European states, which rotate in the orbit in the Soviet Union and implement its policy. The danger lies, therefore, in the moves which Libya is carrying out. I will give an example--Chad. Was the duty of the forces which entered Ndjamena to support Goukouni to end the conflict in Chad? On the contrary, the bloody military struggle in Chad began as the result of the interference of a foreign force and of Goukouni's request for aid from foreign forces. The same exact thing has happened in Afghanistan. Karmal Babrak has, for example, asked for more Soviet troops to subdue his countrymen.

Therefore, we do not disregard the Libyan moves at all. The Libyan moves have their danger. The Libyan presence inside Chad constitutes a danger to the nearby states, including Sudan, Niger and Central Africa and others. Naturally, all these states are harmed by the Libyan presence. Why? It is because the Libyans might move at the request of the Soviet Union.

ARAB GOOD-OFFICES COMMITTEE VISITS BAGHDAD

Arrival Report

JN300954 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0935 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Dec (INA)--The fraternal good-offices committee arrived here today on a visit to Iraq. The committee comprises Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia and Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi.

The committee's visit is part of its efforts to purify the Arab atmosphere.

Meeting With President

JN301047 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Dec (INA)--President Saddam Husayn received here today the fraternal good-offices committee, which comprises Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia and Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi.

Addressing the committee, President Saddam Husayn reiterated Iraq's commitment to and profound interest in joint Arab action. He stressed the need to respect the principles of Arab action and to sincerely and precisely implement the resolutions adopted by the joint Arab bodies. His excellency stressed the importance of the supremacy of specific principles and rules in Arab relations. These should be based on faith in Arab unity and unity of the Arab nation's fate in confronting all the dangers and threats menacing it.

The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council member and deputy prime minister; and Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE NO 195

JN301735 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Communique No 195 issued by Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 30 December 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

With great faith and confidence in the justice of our cause, our armed forces continue their activities in their operations sectors. Following are the results of our forces' activities last night and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. An enemy force tried to approach our forces' positions in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region. Our forces clashed with it using all sorts of weapons and forced it to retreat, leaving behind nine dead. In the same region an enemy troop concentration was sighted opposite our forces' positions. All sorts of weapons were fired at this concentration. The enemy was forced to flee, leaving behind 46 dead.

B. A vehicle and an ammunition stockpile were destroyed and burned in Gilan-e Gharb region.

C. One of our combat patrols clashed with an enemy force in the region opposite our forces' positions in Sayf Sa'd inflicting 16 killed.

D. Three enemy were killed and one vehicle was destroyed in Shush region.

E. Seven enemy were killed and one ammunition stockpile and one observation post were destroyed in Dezful sector.

F. Two tanks, two armored personnel carriers, one vehicle carrying charlatan Khomeyni guards, one gun and one shovel were destroyed in Khafajiyeh [Susangerd] region.

G. One enemy was killed, two vehicles and one shovel were destroyed and two helicopters, which tried to attack our forces' positions, were shot down in Ahvaz region.

H. Our advanced forces in the Abadan region clashed with enemy troop concentrations. In addition our combat patrols attacked the enemy positions in the same region and inflicted the following losses: 13 enemy were killed and the following were destroyed: 1 tank, 5 vehicles, 2 guns and 3 shovels. A boat was sunk in the Karun River and one helicopter was downed.

Accordingly, the total number of known enemy losses is 95 dead, as well as 3 tanks; 3 armored personnel carriers 10 vehicles, one carrying charlantan Khomeyni guards; 3 guns of various caliber; 3 ammunition stockpiles, 5 shovels; 1 observation post; 1 boat; and 3 helicopters.

II. Our losses:

A. Personnel: 10 martyrs in all sectors.
B. Equipment: Two vehicles, one personnel carrier and one armored vehicle were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 December 1980

ARABISTANI MASS MOVEMENT PLEDGES LOYALTY TO SADDAM

JN281706 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Text] The Arab mass movement in Arabistan has renewed its pledge of loyalty and love to the pan-Arabist liberation hero, struggler Saddam Husayn. An official source in the movement in the southern sector affirmed to the INA team that the Arabistani rebels are loyal soldiers of the homeland and Arab nation in its efforts to seize its legitimate pan-Arab rights from the racist Persians who, under abnormal conditions, usurped the land from its rightful owners in the past.

The source added: Economic and business activity in the liberated city of Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] has returned to normal. Work goes on to repair the city mosques that the Persian enemy tried to destroy before its remnants were defeated by the advance of the Arab liberation army of Iraq.

On the activities of the Arabistani rebels, the official source of the Arab mass movement in Arabistan said: The activities of our rebels will continue to escalate until all of the usurped land is regained from the racist Persians.

PROGRESSIVE FRONT 31 DEC MEETING REPORTED

JN311041 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1015 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Dec (INA)--Na'im Haddad, Ba'th Party National Command member and secretary general of the Progressive National and Patriotic Front, has stressed the importance of elevating cohesion among the national and patriotic forces and parties so that they can assume their forward position and play their militant role. Addressing the front's general secretariat here today, Haddad said: Our masses stand in a concerted rank behind their great revolution led by President Saddam Husayn, the hero of pan-Arab liberation, for the sake of waging their battle of honor against the enemies of our nation and people.

During the meeting the conferees discussed the means to bolster the front's role and that of the parties and forces in the battle of Saddam's Qadisiyah and to marshal all their potentials and energies in service of the battle.

The conferees also reviewed the current situation on the Arab arena, particularly the struggle of our Palestinian people in the occupied land and the Zionist enemy's acts of oppression and terrorism. They also discussed the draft charter of national action in light of the developments witnessed by Iraq and the Arab area.

The conferees praised the UN Security Council's resolution which called for returning strugglers Fahd al-Qawasimi and Muhammad Milhim, the mayors of Hebron and Halhul, to their homeland. The conferees urged all the world national forces and parties to support our Palestinian people for the sake of implementing the above-mentioned resolution.

They called upon the revolutionary forces in the Arab homeland to intensify the struggle against the Zionist occupation and to support the Palestinian revolution to enable it to continue its struggle.

TURKMEN ORGANIZATION ACCEPTED IN OPPOSITION FRONT

JN232052 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Damascus--The organization of the Turkmen Democratic Nationalists [Munazzamat al-Wataniyin ad-Dimuqratiyin at-Turkman] has been accepted in the Iraqi Democratic National Front. This will expand and strengthen the front's forces and activities to include all the Iraqi factions.

The front's sources say that following this expansion, the front reiterates its constant policy of unifying and mobilizing all the Iraqi progressive and democratic national forces to topple the Iraqi regime of terror and dictatorship and to build a progressive unionist Iraq which will realize autonomy for Kurdistan and effectively contribute to the Arab nation's battles for freedom and unity and for social progress and the liberation of Palestine.

IRAQI KURDISTAN RADIO REVIEWS PESHMERGA OPERATIONS

JN301707 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Surani Kurdish 1530 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] Following is a roundup of the operations carried out by the peshmergas of the Kurdistan revolutionary army during the last 4 months of 1980. Dear listeners: During the past 4 months, specifically since the beginning of September until the middle of December 1980, the peshmergas of our Kurdistan revolutionary party under the leadership of our Democratic Party of Kurdistan carried out fedayeen operations against the fascist Ba'thist regime's positions with bravery and high spirit. Our peshmergas' combat capabilities are constantly escalating. Moreover, our peshmergas have expanded and developed the execution of their armed struggle and presented new examples of heroism and bravery.

During this period the peshmergas carried out 77 bold operations which included in general the following regions: Zakhu, Al-'Imadiyah, Shaykhan and other places in Dahuk Governorate; Mirgah Sur, (Sidi Kan), Haj 'Umran and Choman in Irbil Governorate; Sangasar, Khurmal, Sayyid Sadiq and Halabjah in Az-Sulaymaniyah Governorate; and Khanaqin. Most of these battles were carried out within the boundaries of the party's first branch. The most important battles were those of Haj 'Umran and Mirgah Sur as well as the joint battles carried out by our party's peshmergas and the Iraqi Communist Party peshmergas in Atrush region, in addition to the battles in Shaykhan region. An evaluation cannot in any way [words indistinct] and the other heroic battles [words indistinct] against an enemy emplacement, detonating a mine under enemy personnel and storming the enemy regime's positions are in themselves considered heroism.

Dear listeners: Following is a list of the losses sustained by the Ba'thist regime's forces and the spoils seized by our peshmergas as well as our forces' losses: The racist Ba'thist regime's forces suffered 1,210 dead, most of them soldiers. This figure included 16 officers, 7 NCO's, 14 policemen and a large number of mercenaries. Some other elements of the regime's forces were wounded.

Our peshmergas also destroyed 32 military vehicles, 5 guns, 1 helicopter and 1 MiG. More than 45 military emplacements and positions were demolished, in addition to a large number of buildings, installations, border posts and military buildings. Also during this period, our peshmergas captured 5 regime spies and 10 soldiers. Scores of soldiers joined the revolution and 10 armed elements of the so-called people's army [words indistinct] were disarmed. Thirteen elements joined the revolution with their weapons. Moreover, the peshmergas seized the following weapons and ammunition: 53 Kalashnikov rifles, 2 pistols, 8 RPG's, 3 (Shintovs), 1 machinegun, 9 guns of various caliber, 126 handgrenades, 9,700 Soviet rounds, 45 cartridges, 4 radios, 4 binoculars, 5 telephones, 7 mules, 1,500 (Grinov) rounds, in addition to large quantities of food supplies, blankets, ammunition and military equipment.

Dear listeners, these victories were not achieved without losses. Our Kurdistan revolutionary army has offered in return some of its dearest brave sons. During this period 27 pehsmergas were martyred and more than 35 were wounded.

As usual the enemy tried to take revenge on the innocent people in an attempt to cover the losses inflicted on its aggressive forces. The enemy continued pursuing, arresting and torturing the innocent sons of the Kurdish people in particular and the Iraqi in general. Many have been martyred as a result of this policy. At the Mosul prison the terrorist authorities executed some 25 Kurdish citizen on charges of joining our party and other national parties.

Meanwhile, the operations of our pehsmerga have been continuously escalating while the enemy morale has been falling. We can affirm with great confidence that the peshmerga of our revolutionary army did not [words indistinct] in struggle and sacrifices. They have sacrificed [words indistinct] the fact ensuing from these battles is that the steadfast masses of our people have proved, while showing high morale, their readiness to fight and to sacrifice. These masses have also shown increasing revolutionary and democratic alertness and ability to tell who is their friend and who is their enemy.

One of the basic demands of our people, on the path of uniting their struggling ranks, has been accomplished in the formation of the Democratic National Front of Iraq. This has been a necessary revolutionary step needed for the struggle of our masses and [words indistinct].

The fascist Ba'thist regime has for long been trying to (?quench) the spirit of struggle and sacrifice as well as the torch of resistance in our people. Today the people's struggling spirit is flourishing and burning brighter than ever before. This has been the result of the ruling regime's oppressive and terrorist acts against our masses who have been prevented from enjoying the simplest form of national, democratic and human rights.

Long live the steadfast peshmerga of Kurdistan!

Victory to the democratic national front of Iraq in its struggle for securing democracy for all of Iraq and establishing genuine self-rule in Kurdistan!

Glory and immortality to the martyrs of the Kurdish liberation movement and the Iraqi national movement!

Long live the brotherhood among the Arab, Kurdish and other communities!

Death and shame to the fascist Ba'thist regime!

Death and shame to U.S. imperialism, Zionism and reaction!

KING HUSAYN RECEIVES ARAB GOOD-OFFICES COMMITTEE

JN3021?1 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received this evening members of the Arab fraternal good-offices committee which comprises Saudi Foreign Minister His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Sedik Ben Yahia and Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi.

His Majesty King Husayn stressed his faith in the importance of building Arab relations on a strong and sound basis and the necessity for all the Arab parties to adhere to joint Arab action vis-a-vis all the challenges and dangers in order to preserve the joint Arab fate, the Arab nation's entity and its heritage and future generations, and in order to protect the nation's sanctities and to regain its rights from the usurpers.

The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad al-Lawzi and Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim.

AD-DUSTUR FAULTS 'NEW EUROPEAN INITIATIVE'

JN281017 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 28 Dec 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline, "The New European Initiative," AD-DUSTUR says." The major points of the initiative plan are devoted to what the Arabs have rejected in the past. If the rejected Camp David process has given the Israeli occupation forces the right to stay in some agreed upon areas of our occupied territories, the new European initiative also has not been stingy with Israel. It allows it to continue its occupation of our land on the pretext of Israel's security. It is as if Israeli security is the one threatened and as if international dealings have set a precedent for countries to occupy their neighbors' territories for reasons of security.

Despite the prolonged occupation and the enemy's resort to most provocative aggressive measures, those behind the initiative are calling for normalization of relations between Israel and the Arab world as has happened between Egypt and Israel. Thus, so simply, the engineers of the new European initiative think that relations between peoples can become normal even if these relations are built on military occupation and settlements which are built by force of arms.

AD-DUSTUR concludes: The nature of the stand which the Arabs adopt toward any international party concerned about peace efforts in the area, the firmness of this stand and Arab support for it play a big role in defining the stand of any international party. We must not forget for a minute that continuing negotiations with an intransigent enemy who is occupying our land will always leave open the possibility for polarizing any other third party to the enemy's stand as we have seen during the past 7 years at least when negotiations were the only option.

The work for peace requires a swift reorganization of the Arab ranks and pooling of all Arab resources behind a unified Arab negotiating stand. Otherwise, we should expect more unpleasant surprises.

DAMASCUS COMMENTS ON ADF ROLE IN LEBANON

JN301500 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Syria has always believed and still believes that Lebanon's sovereignty and security are an indivisible part of the sovereignty and security of its own territory and all Arab territories. Syria has never deviated from such a belief. Nor did Syria ever doubt the soundness of its pan-Arab duties or hesitate to offer all that it could possibly offer in order to restore normal life to Lebanon.

However, Syria's loyalty to its twin brother Lebanon was not to the liking of the hostile powers, which proceeded to cast the fraternal state in between the projects of division and internationalization, in an attempt to end the Arab Syrian role there and replace this role by the imperialist-Zionist role--thus pushing the fraternal state into the capitulatory settlement game and subjecting it to the so-called Middle East arrangements which are associated with this game. Syria has always believed and still believes that the implementation of the game is not confined to threatening Lebanon's security. Rather, it goes beyond this to threaten Syria's security and the Arab nation's security and presence.

Thus, proceeding from this sound awareness, which is founded on detailed objective analysis, Syria did not confine its forces' role to merely working to establish concord among the Lebanese people's sectors. Rather, Syria went further and confronted the enemy's attacks on Lebanese territory.

It is certain that the enemy's attacks were not at all isolated from moves made by some suspect agent Lebanese elements, who were not satisfied with attacking the ADF and exploiting these forces' preoccupation with replying to the Zionist attacks. Rather, these elements proceeded to propose schemes and projects of division, which are completely in line with the enemy's schemes and goals in the region.

Syria could not but work to abort such dangerous schemes. In fact, the past period has witnessed increasing efforts to implement such schemes in such a way that no agent forces in Lebanon, aggressive forces in the Zionist entity or plotters from outside the Arab homeland were excluded from the implementation of such schemes. It is these elements' moves which dictated the necessity of yesterday's fraternal meeting between President Hafiz al-Asad and Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan. It is also these moves which made it incumbent upon all the loyal forces in Lebanon and Syria to move quickly and decisively in order to confront the threats which are being directed by those elements, which are feverishly working to undermine the noble mission with which the ADF is entrusted. However, these elements do not know that their desperate attempts to undermine the ADF and distort its role and reputation will founder on the rock of Syria's determination to continue these forces' duties.

The Zionist enemy's attempts to depict the ADF as occupation forces are not at all isolated from agents' attempts to depict these forces as a side aligned with one or another group. The Arab Syrian stand concerning such attempts boils down to treating those who are undermining the ADF in the same way as those who are calling for these forces' departure from Lebanese territory.

President Hafiz al-Asad has affirmed that Syria's stand is a principled and constant one, which can briefly be said to be confrontation of Israeli's attempts to subjugate Syria and peddle the Zionist scheme of division in Lebanon through its agents, who are attacking the ADF with the purpose of exhusting them. All the Zionist and agent elements must know that Syria will not relinquish such a stand, whatever the extent of foreign support and backing for these elements.

DAMASCUS NOTES ISRAELI CHIEF OF STAFF'S STATEMENT

JN261424 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Text] Occupied Palestine--Gen Refa'el Eytan, the enemy's army chief of staff, disclosed the existing coordination and cooperation among Israel, King Husayn's regime and the isolationist front in Lebanon today.

The Israeli chief of staff also attacked Syria today, saying it stands behind the activities of the Palestinian fedayeen, who work against Israel. The Israeli general praised King Husayn's stand and said that Jordan prevents the Palestinian fedayeen from moving against Israel. He also attacked the Syrian presence within the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF], claiming that this presence is in fact occupation. In addition, he disclosed the reasons for Israel's concern about the Syrian presence in Lebanon when he said: The Syrians are trying to liquidate all who cooperate with Israel, whether in northern or southern Lebanon. The enemy chief of staff concluded his statement, which was broadcast in Israel today, by calling for the Syrian forces' departure from Lebanon and said: There is no reason for the Syrians to stay in Lebanon.

The Damascus radio political editor said that the statement by General Eytan, enemy chief of staff, in which he attacked Syria for standing behind the fedayeen operations and praised King Husayn for preventing the fedayeen from crossing into the occupied territory, reveals the extent of congruity and coordination between King Husayn's government and Israel. It also reveals once again the king's policy against the Palestinian cause and resistance, which is in complete harmony with the king's hostile stands toward the PLO and with the liquidation of the Palestinian cause via Camp David.

The political editor also noted that the enemy chief of staff's call for the Syrian forces' withdrawal from Lebanon and his description of these forces as occupation forces are in harmony with the king's call for the ADF's withdrawal from Lebanon, as well as with the spiteful campaign launched by the isolationists against the ADF and against Syria, the goal of which is to pave the way for Zionist hegemony over Lebanon.

The Damascus radio political editor noted that the false tears shed for Israel's agents in Lebanon by the enemy chief of staff reaffirm that the Zahlah incidents, which were incited by those agents, were intended only as retaliation for Israel, following the violent Syrian Arab reply to Israel's shelling of an ADF unit in southern Lebanon. He also noted that Eytan's statements came a few days after the isolationists declared their black document which called for the division and fragmentation of Lebanon, as well as for the ADF's withdrawal, which reveals the extent of the continuous coordination among the parties to the plot against Lebanon and the Palestinian issue.

Concluding his comment, the political editor said: Just as the enemy chief of staff's attack against Syria today reveals the vehemence and savagery of the rancorous campaign against Syria's pan-Arab stand, Syria reaffirms that it will confront all parties to the plot with firmness and strength and will not allow any agent or defeatist to threaten Lebanon's unity or to undermine the Palestinian cause. The Syrian Arab reply to Israel in southern Lebanon may be a lesson for all plotters.

TISHRIN COMMENTARY VIEWS KING HUSAYN'S COURSE

JN250900 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 25 Dec 80

[From the press review]

[Text] In a commentary titled "Those Who Plant the Sea," TISHRIN says: The phenomenon of His Majesty King Husayn is not unique in the Arab arena. He calls openly for entering into negotiations with the new U.S. administration to follow up the Camp David conspiracy under the old name, as he reminded Linowitz [as heard] or under new names and titles. However, there are those behind the scenes who secretly and whisperingly call for taking this dangerous course.

TISHRIN adds: They claim, as his majesty put it in his interview with the Saudi newspaper AL-JAZIRAH, that the new U.S. administration headed by Reagan will reconsider U.S. policies and stands in the Middle East and that this will provide a valuable opportunity for convincing this administration to take balanced and just Middle East stands and to open a new dialogue with the Arabs.

TISHRIN adds: Those who incited King Husayn and encouraged him to assume the role of triggering the crisis and serving as a trial balloon before, during and after the Amman meeting are no less dangerous than his majesty. It seems the pan-Arab response to the onset of his majesty's deviation scared the backstage lurkers and caused them to cautiously wait and watch. However, the call for entering the labyrinth of negotiations with the United States from a position of weakness and begging still stands and is even echoed by certain newspapers and magazines belonging to certain Arab quarters within and outside the Arab homeland.

TISHRIN explains that one such emigre magazine has had the effrontery to ask which Arab ruler would take the initiative of negotiating the Reagan's administrationand benefit from the opportunity offered by the return to power of the Republicans. There may be an actual difference between the traditional ties of the Democrats with the Zionist-American movement and Israel and the ties of the Republicans with Zionism and Israel. However, what is the difference between the stand of Reagan and his assistants regarding the Middle East and that of Carter and the Democrats?

TISHRIN asks: Wasn't the election campaign a contest between the two U.S. parties and candidates in offering undertakings and promises to Israel and the Zionists? Some might say that the U.S. elections have their rules and customs and that things said during elections may or may definitely not be the political program of the new administration. This may be true to some extent in certain matters. However, what is the proof that Reagan's administration will abandon the antagonistic policy of previous Republican and Democratic administrations toward the Arabs? What are the signs that Reagan's administration will abandon the U.S. alliance with Israel and the U.S. strategy which relies on Israel as a forward base in the Arab homeland, a base antagonistic to liberation, progress and the Arab unity movement? Are they fabrications of the irreputable Kissinger? Or are they Reagan's declaration that he is committed to Camp David, the visit of U.S. Joint Chief of Staffs Chairman David Jones to the lands occupied by Israel or the assertions of Reagan's assistants that the new administration is intent on increasing aid to Israel?

The newspaper concludes: Those who hope that begging and reasoning from a position of weakness will result in convincing the U.S. rulers to change their antagonistic policy toward the Arab are like those who plant in the sea. If such agriculture were a personal matter not connected with the fate of a nation, the future of a land and the rights of a people, the situation would be less serious. However, since the issue is one of Arab land and the Palestine cause, the Arab masses reject the logic of weakness, defeatism, begging and bargaining and support Syria in the struggle using all necessary means to establish conditions contributing to the liberation of the occupied Arab land and the securing of the national rights of the Palestinian people. Those who obstruct the course of the masses will certainly lose and will suffer the fate met by all the enemies of the peoples.

ARAB GOOD-OFFICES COMMITTEE ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS

JN311121 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, at noon today received the Arab fraternal good-offices committee, which arrived in Damascus today.

LIBYA

EGYPTIAN OPPOSITION LEADER EXPECTS 'UPHEAVAL'

LD311008 Tripoli JANA in English 0900 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Text] Kuwait, 31 Dec (JANA)--The former Egyptian chief of staff and secretary general of the Egyptian Patriotic Front Saad Eddin al-Shazli predicted a strong public upheaval against As-Sadat's regime which had transformed Egypt into a military base.

In a long interview by AL QABAS Kuwaiti newspaper, published yesterday he said that As-Sadat is trying to deceive the Arab people by saying he is providing facilities to the Americans where in fact he is giving them military bases to be employed against the Arab people to protect the American interests in the region, a fact which is well understood by the Egyptian Army. He pointed out that the Egyptian front, is in contact with national opposition elements and organization inside Egypt and believes that As-Sadat's regime can only be undermined by the Egyptian Arab people. He stressed the strength and continous escalation of the opposition movement inside Egypt which is to unite with other secret organization for the aim of overthrowing As-Sadat. He declared that the Egyptian Patriotic Front will soon join the national front to strengthen Arab opposition to Camp David.

MAURITANIA

HAYDALA REITERATES STAND ON WESTERN SAHARA

AB311016 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Excerpts] At 1600 yesterday the cahirman of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of state, Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, attended a ceremony during which the members of the diplomatic corps presented to him their wishes for the new year 1981.

Two speeches were delivered on the occasion: They were those of the head of state and of the dean of the diplomatic corps and Soviet ambassador, His Excellency Vladimir Startsev. In his speech Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala expressed his wishes of happiness and prosperity to the members of the diplomatic corps before presenting a retrospective balance-sheet of the year about to end which, he said, was marked by economic and political events of capital importance. He reiterated our position concerning important current issues such as the Middle East problem and the American situation.

He also reiterated our position concerning the problem of Western Sahara. In this connection the head of state said that in the light of the available facts, the most appropriate framework for a settlement seems to be the one defined by the recent resolutions of the OAU and the United Nations; that is the application of the people's inalienable right to dispose of themselves as recognized by all international organizations. For a peaceful solution of this painful conflict, he emphasized, we believe that there should be a direct dialogue between the Kingdom of Morocco and the Polisario Front. We are now happy that our country has been freed from this conflict but has maintained its friendly relations with all the states and peoples of the region. In this regard the head of state continued: As it did in 1980, Mauritania will assume all its national and international responsibilities and will continue to work tirelessly for the return of peace in the subregion and so that harmony and stability may reign again in the Maghreb.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI COMMENTS ON LIBYAN INTERVENTION IN CHAD

JN301900 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Dec (SUNA)--President Numayri has ridiculed reports that Libya is dispatching technicians to Ch . The president said that this makes us ask whether Libya is granting Libyan nationality to Soviets and Cubans.

The president's remarks came in reply to a question raised by SUNA on the relationship between the Libyan leadership's recent appeal for volunteers among officers and soldiers and the Libyan intervention in Chad, which may spread to other countries.

President Numayri said that Libya itself is in need of technicians and the proof is that Sudan itself has supplied Libya with many who are working there in various spheres.

Further Report

JN301655 Khartoum SUNA in English 1740 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Dec (SUNA)--Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri stressed that the neglection of the clear Libyan intervention in Chad is the principal cause which led to the failure of the African unity conference on the Chadian question.

He said in an interview to SUDAN NEWS AGENCY on the occasion of the silver jubilee of the independence today that the neglection of the Libyan aggression in northern Chad has encouraged Libya to continue occupation of the rest of Chadian lands.

President Numayri added that one of the causes of the failure of the African unity conference on Chad was the terrorism practised by Libya supported by the Soviet Union on African countries and the nonutilization of real democracy in the adoption of resolutions along with the misunderstanding of [the] agreement and the misunderstanding by the members of the committees assigned to end war in Chad of the different agreements signed for the restoration of national rule to the people of Chad.

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO OFFICIAL VIEWS RELATIONS WITH MOROCCO

LD301635 Paris LE MATIN 22 Dec 80 p 11

[Text] A Polisario Front delegation has--unofficially--been in Paris for a week. Led by Omar Hadrany, member of the Polisario Front Executive Committee and the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] revolution council, this delegation told LE MATIN that it hoped to make contact with the French Government and ask it to act as intermediary between Morocco and the Saharans.

[Question] Your relations with France have often been very strained. What does your presence in Paris signify?

[Answer] France is after all virtually a neighbor of the Sahara and we have many friends here. We believe France is concerned about the outcome of the conflict which sets us against Morocco. Even if now France wishes to remain netural in this affair, it is still interested in it nevertheless, France maintains good relations with Morocco. It is now a friend to everyone in the region; it has good relations with Algeria, renewed dialogue with Libya. France should say to the warring parties, the Polisario and Morocco: "Come on, calm down and negotiate!" It really can act as intermediary.

[Question] But on what basis?

[Answer] For the first time the United Nations clearly said who the warring factions were in this Saharan war: Morocco and the Polisario. It is no longer a question of Algeria... And we, the Polisario, appeal to all states of the world. We say to them all: "We wish to negotiate, help us!" It is a matter of negotiating on the basis of self-determination.

[Question] But Morocco rejects this basis.

[Answer] Yes. But it is a minimum requirement... Morocco, far from negotiating, is redoubling its efforts on the military level. Three new mobile brigades have been formed by the Moroccans. They are equipped with French and South African tanks but also with equipment manufactured in the eastern countries: the complete works from the Kalashnikov to Stalin's organ!

[Question] Who supplies these arms to Morocco?

[Answer] According to prisoners it is Egypt and Romania. These new units were to seize and hold a triangle linking Tan-Tan, Smara and (Boukara). The Moroccans have been engaged since October in establishing this useful belt. They have not been successful. Far from it. On the line between Tan-Tan and Smara they are blocked 20 km from the frontier on the Moroccan territory. At Ras el-Khanfra one division is marking time. That is the result of 5 years of war...

[Question] And have you never had secret negotiations with Morocco during all that time?

[Answer] Yes we have done once in 1978 at Bamako. There was the Malian ambassador; there was, on the Moroccan side, Colonel Dlimi; and there were our comrades. We were going to have another meeting but President Boumediene fell ill and the Moroccans must have thought that it was better to wait for Boumediene's successor to drop us perhaps; so we never saw them again.

[Question] But there has been a reconciliation between the new Algerian president and Morocco--does this not worry you?

[Answer] No. Algeria has clear principles. It does not go against them.

[Question] Is not the assistance which Algeria and Libya are giving you on the wane?

[Answer] No. And we are pleased about this. But you know--whatever the countries and regimes which come to our assistance, we want our country for ourselves, for nobody else and against nobody else.

[Question] Is Reagan's election likely to be unfavorable for you?

[Answer] No. The United States and Reagan's team reiterated to us that they had nothing against us.

ISRAEL ASKS REAGAN NOT TO REPLACE AMBASSADOR

TA311206 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 31 Dec 80 p 1

[By New York correspondent Razi Gutterman]

[Text] Israel has asked senior circles in Ronald Reagan's administration not to replace the U.S. ambassador to Israel, Samuel Lewis.

MA'ARIV learned this morning that this request was made with the knowledge of Prime Minister Menahem Begin, who wished to emphasize Lewis' considerable contribution to the understanding between the two countries. Diplomats in the United States estimate that Lewis will apparently be asked to continue to serve in Israel for the time being, particularly because he is not politically identified with any of the parties in the United States.

A report recently prepared by the State Department transition team of the president-elect recommended that the U.S. ambassador to Israel, Samuel Lewis, and the U.S. ambassador to Egypt, Alfred Atherton, not be replaced when Reagan assumes office. "The replacement of either of the two would be interpreted as a sign of the new president's attitude toward the Middle East process," the report said.

BURG DISMISSES POLICE INSPECTOR GENERAL SHAFIR

TA311200 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Text] Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg has informed Police Inspector General Herzl Shafir that his service will come to an end as of midnight today and he will be replaced by the head of the operations department, Commander David Krauss. The interior minister said that for about 1 month he had been entertaining the idea of terminating Shafir's service. However, the last straw, as Burg phrased it, was the debate conducted by the Knesset police committee yesterday, as well as the inspector general's announcement last night that he had been misquoted regarding the false report on the number of state witnesses in the case of the Ministry of Religious Affairs.

Prior to his announcement to the inspector general, Minister Burg consulted with the prime minister. Burg said that he had to have people he would work with.

The interior minister told the outgoing inspector general that he could not place responsibility over the police in his hands and that he had taken pains in reaching this decision. However, this decision was inevitable. Burg thanked Inspector General Shafir for the services he rendered for a year.

COLOMBIAN MINISTER LEAVES AFTER SEEING KFIR

TA310915 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Text] The Colombian defense minister left Israel this morning. During his tour, the Colombian guest toured military industry and IDF installations. Yesterday he examined the Kfir plane, which his country is interested in buying.

Our military correspondent reported that the Mexican defense minister will arrive in Israel within the next few days, and he will also examine the possibilities for purchasing the Kfir.

NIGERIA

PROBE OF KANO INCIDENTS SET; DISSIDENT KILLED

Assembly Resolution

AB301745 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] The Kano State House of Assembly has adopted a resolution urging the state government to institute a probe into the Kano disturbances. The resolution wants the inquiry to determine how the leader of the religious fanatics regained entry into Kano after his deportation in 1962. The legislature also advised the government to set up an ad hoc committee on relief supply to victims of the incident. The legislative house reconvened yesterday after an adjournment at the peak of the religious struggles.

Shagari Remarks

AB302205 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] Full investigations are to be carried out by the federal government into the circumstances that led to the disturbances by a group of religious fanatics in Kano. This is with the view to preventing similar occurences in any part of the country in future.

This is announced in Kano today by President Shehu Shagari when he visited the city to see the extent of the incident. The president said that no government could tolerate a situation where a few individuals could hold the citizens to ransom. He noted that most of the fanatics were aliens, adding that it was a matter for concern that people from other countries had come to abuse Nigerian hospitality. The president stated that Nigeria could not afford to harbor criminals in the name of African unity. We are for African unity, he said, not for (?disintegration).

He remarked that security organizations in the country have to sit up and make sure that all aliens were peaceloving and if not they should be sent out. President Shehu Shagari assured that there would be more vigilance in order to ensure that every citizen was well protected. He said that the investigations to be carried out would find out how the alien fanatics came into the country and with what motive.

On aid to victims of the disturbances, the president pointed out that the number of casualties on both sides, as well as the amount of damage to property, were not yet known. He said that a full assessment of the situation would be made so that the government could know the amount of assistance it could give. President Shehu Shagari gave condolences to all the people who lost their relatives and property in the disturbances. He thanked the governor of Kano state, Alhadji Abubukar Rimi, as well as the army and the police for their contribution which brought the incident to an end. The president noted that the spirit of cooperation between the government, police and army during the period was commendable, adding that this should continue in time of peace. He urged all Nigerians to be more vigilant than ever and to report any suspicious movement of people to law enforcing agencies.

Earlier, the state governor said that it was a mystery how an organization could exist to threaten the state and federal governments. He observed that 1980 had been a year of disasters for the country and made reference to the Ogunkpa, Sokoto and (Ojirami) floods, as well as the oil spillage in rivers state. Alhadi Abubakar Rimi expressed the hope that 1981 will be a year of peace, progress and prosperity for the country.

President Shehu Shagari was conducted around various places, including the battleground at Yan Akuafi, Nassarere Hospital, where the wounded are being treated and the Bompai police headquarters, where the scattered fanatics and their weapons are kept. They also saw the body of the leader of the fanatic sect, Mohamed Marwa, who was killed while trying to escape. The president visited the palace of the emir of Kano, Alhadji Ado Bayero, where he gave the pledge that the army and the police would always stand up to bring about peace and stability wherever the need arose. The president has since returned to Lagos.

ANGOLA

REPORTAGE ON MPLA-LABOR PARTY CONGRESS 17-23 Dec

President's Address

LD241903 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 24 Dec 80 EA

[Speech by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos delivered on 23 December at the MPLA-Labor Party first extraordinary congress--recorded]

[Excerpts] Comrade delegates, distinguished guests dear comrades and compatriots: It is with deep emotion that I stand here before you to say a few words at the closing session of the party's extraordinary congress. By the importance of its decisions and resolutions this historical happening constitutes another victory of the working masses over reaction from within and without. [applause] The heightening of our revolutionary consciousness and political maturity enabled basic organizations and party organs to face with a high degree of responsibility and vigor the choosing of Central Committee candidates from the working and peasant sectors.

For a few days we were all of us--delegates, members of the Central Committee, party youth wing and party and state organs and mass organizations--deeply engaged in the analysis of problems connected with the party's internal life; the socioeconomic situation; international relations; and the country's defense and security. We discussed our problem militantly, vigorously and sometimes even passionately.

In September 1979 our enemies sang songs of victory. Some of them shed crocodile tears because they thought that the premature and unexpected death of the late President Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto would mean the fragmentation of the MPLA-Labor Party. But today they discover that his teachings and thoughts continue to inspire and guide us toward implementing the principles of Marxism and Leninism.

Let us end this congress determined to implement our guidelines: to achieve and surpass the goals we have set up so that we can hold the ordinary congress of 1985 with our heads high. From top to bottom and from bottom to top we must combine efforts to defend the integrity of our ideals against intrigue, rumormongering and slander from our (?class) enemies.

Dear comrades, distinguished guests, I would like, on behalf of all our [word indistinct], to thank the OPA, Agostinho Neto's Pioneers Organization; the party youth wing; the Angolan Women's Organization, MOA; the National Union of Angolan Workers, UNTA, and the defense and security forces, for their warm congratulatory messages. I sincerely thank them for their vote of confidence demonstrated by their support for the 1979 Central Committee decision on the appointment of the president. [applause]

I shall perform my militant duties and obligations. I shall carry out all tasks bestowed upon me for the benefit of our people and victory of the socialist cause. [applause]

Let us hold high the banner of proletarian internationalism to strengthen our friendship and cooperation with our natural allies--the socialist countries and their respective parties and the international working class movement--as well as to strengthen our support for the oppressed and colonized peoples in their struggle for independence, liberty and social justice. Let us consistently apply the principle of peaceful coexistence for safeguarding peace and security in our region and the world and for cooperation (?with countries having different systems).

Political Resolution

LD261515 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 24 Dec 80 EA

[Text of resolution on political and ideological work adopted on 23 December by the first extraordinary congress of the MPLA-Labor Party]

[Text] The first extraordinary congress of the MPLA-Labor Party examined in depth questions connected with the internal working of the party, namely, the functioning of all its structures and the work of political and ideological education of party members and the entire people.

The congress noted that despite some shortcomings, the functioning of the party as a whole has enabled our people, under the leadership of their vanguard, to make definite steps in the revolutionary transformation of our society.

Having recognized that the defense and the implementation of the principles of Marxism-Leninism by all party members is an indispensable condition for preserving the gains already won, thus enabling the strengthening and consolidation of the party; and taking into account the need for the party to assume more effectively its role of leading the state, mass organizations and the entire society so that all classes and social strata of our people may engage themselves in the fight against the enemies of our revolution within and without, the first extraordinary congress of the MPLA-Labor Party considers indispensable the existence of a broad and permanent ideological debate within its structures as a form of strengthening ideological unity and fighting deviations from its political line.

The congress urges all party members to adhere strictly to all [word indistinct] principles, particularly democratic centralism, and courageously to make use of criticism and self-criticism as an effective instrument in correcting errors and improving work methods.

The congress considers indispensable the constant fight within the party structures from top to bottom against all factors causing division; members who dishonor the party; and all manifestations and reactionary behavior of the petit bourgeoisie which may endanger the leading role of the party and the defense of the interests of the working and peasant classes.

In this context, the congress considers necessary the application of revolutionary democratic dictatorship against the saboteurs of the Angolan revolution to strengthen national unity from Cabinda to Cunene and fight against all manifestations of a tribal, regional or religious character.

The congress urges all members, particularly the leaders, to dedicate themselves permanently in the fields of politico-ideological and cultural work--an essential basic task enabling every party member to become an active and exemplary revolutionary.

Having examined the religious phenomenon and its repercussion in the peoples' science, the extraordinary congress considers it necessary that the party and mass organizations should intensify the ideological fight vis-a-vis religion without endangering the strengthening of unity of believers and nonbelievers in the implementation of tasks for national reconstruction (?and also) unmask the stand of churches opposed to state laws.

The first extraordinary congress, having examined the party's external relations policy, considers the guidelines laid down in this field valid and urges all party members and people to strengthen their internationalist stand of active support for the just struggles of peoples still oppressed and exploited throughout the world, particularly in southern Africa. Loyal to President Neto, let us fight for economic independence. The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

Economic Resolution

LD261518 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 24 Dec 80 EA

[Text of Resolution on Major Guidelines for Economic and Social Development for the period 1981-1985 adopted on 23 December by the first extraordinary congress of the MPLA-Labor Party]

[Text] Having examined in depth the serious socioeconomic situation of our country, its main causes and its consequences on the lives and well-being of our people, the first extraordinary congress of the MPLA-Labor Party considers that only through joint efforts in the implementation of decisions laid down by higher organs is it possible successfully to accomplish the tasks drawn up for the economic and social development of the People's Republic of Angola [PRA] during the period 1981-1985. For the achievement of these objectives, the congress approves and recommends the following:

1. The adoption of the major guidelines for the economic and social development of the PRA for the period 1981-1985 with amendments as proposed.

2. The ratification of the resolutions of the plenary session of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party held in May 1980 and devoted to improving the management of the economy and giving the Central Committee and the government the task of continuing to work for its immediate materialization.

3. Giving priority to the solution of the problems of people in rural areas through the total commitment of the entire government in view of the importance of this for the triumph of the revolution.

4. The need to follow up questions connected with the development of production and the implementation of the tasks of the national plan by introducing the practice of carrying out systematic analysis of these questions at meetings of militants from the cells to the Central Committee (?as the constant) concern of the party.

5. To mount and carry out a process of mass emulation [as heard] for the progressive materialization of the major guidelines for economic and social development in the period 1981-1985 and the draft plans based on the above.

6. To ensure the immediate and broad publication of the progress resolutions and raise to the highest possible level the work of education and enlightenment of workers and the people in general. It is important that every Angolan should be made to know that the accomplishment of tasks drawn up by the congress requires the ever-increasing participation by everyone--conscientious workers, peasants, intellectuals and the entire working people--and each production sector should fight to increase production and productivity through the acquisition and rational use of raw materials, fuel and equipment, and in order to better carry out these tasks it is very important to lift the level of knowledge and technical capability of the new man, who is loyal to the cause of socialism, a watchdog to safeguard socialist gains and has a new attitude towards work.

To form this new man, the Central Committee must with immediate effect wage full-scale war on any deviation from the program and principles of the MPLA-Labor Party and on all those intending to distract our working masses from the objectives of the revolution using such incorrect modes of behavior as liberalism, protectionism, elitism, regionalism, racism, sectionalism, obcurantism and other reactionary bourgeois practices which contribute to disorganization and indiscipline in production and marketing and subsequently halt the progress of the Angolan people towards socialism.

7. The (?expansion) of the National Planning Commission, which has played a decisive role in the introduction of the planning of economic and social development in the PRA.

8. The consolidation and strengthening during this 5-year period of the authority of the central planning body for the economy, giving priority to the employment of cadres who are politically and technically capable of looking into ways of setting up during the first years a state planning committee as an advisory organ of the Council of Ministers with responsibility for guiding, coordinating and controlling all planning activity for economic and social development.

9. Setting up during the 5-year period of an external commercial bank with the aim of dynamizing the PRA's external trade as part of the policy of economic and social development drawn up by the MPLA-Labor Party.

10. To give special attention to preparatory work for and holding of the first general population census, a task which, by its importance, scope and objectives, should be viewed as an act of the entire people with the mobilization of all the necessary human and material resources of the party, state and basic organizations.

11. The convening of a national conference of the party during the 5-year period to study the implementation of the guidelines approved at this congress and to report progress. The congress trusts in the Angolan people and believes that they will be able, through their creative work and under the leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party, to ensure the materialization of these and major new tasks of the PRA. This will constitute a victory as well as definite proof of the vitality and force of the new social regime and the unswerving dedication of the Angolan people and party to the teachings of our immortal guide, the late Comrade President Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto, the founder of the nation and the MPLA-Labor Party.

Loyal to President Neto, let us fight for economic independence. The struggle continues. Victory is certain. Luanda, 23 December 1980. The first extraordinary congress of the MPLA-Labor Party.

Living Standards Resolution

LD261520 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 24 Dec 80 EA

[Text of Resolution on Improving Living Standards of the Working Masses adopted on 23 December by the first extraordinary congress of the MPLA-Labor Party]

[Text] Resolution on improving the living standards of the working masses for the exercise of revolutionary democratic dictatorship:

Taking into account that the long struggle for national liberation by the MPLA, during which some of the best sons of the Angolan people lost their lives, had as its main objective the ending of colonialist and capitalist exploitation;

Taking into account that the socialist option taken by the Angolan people requires an all-out war against the exploiting classes, be they foreign or national;

Taking into account that the society we are now building should benefit only those who, through their honest and unselfish work, produce goods and services;

Taking into account that the revolutionary democratic dictatorship consists in the exercise of power against all those who contradict the political, economic and social development of the Angolan revolution;

Taking into account that production is a social asset of benefit to all workers and confers no special rights on the producers, (?hence the need) for the elimination of situations of inequality and injustice resulting from the practice of the appropriation of part of production inaccurately known as [words indistinct] in production and commercial units;

Taking into account that the inadequate purchasing power of the working masses results from low production, productivity and organizational level of the production units and is worsened by bottlenecks in distribution and marketing and the speculative, liberalist, protectionist, abusive and counterrevolutionary practices of a reactionary minority of the population;

Taking into account that theft, (?misappropriation), speculation and embezzlement of social property constitute an antieconomic practice which, once generalized, may compromise the realization of the strategic objectives of our revolution;

Taking into account individual or organized networks for embezzlement and theft in our railways and harbors, airports, factories, warehouses and shops; hoarding of stolen goods to feed the black market; the speculative use of private and even public means of transport; the speculative sale of food and cash crops on the legal and black markets and in the back streets; the acquisition of goods for resale at speculative prices; the gathering of vagabonds and delinquents in lines [to buy food for later resale]; the utilization of women and children for these antisocial practices; the destruction of peoples' property, namely means of transport, with the (?culprits escaping scot-free);

Taking into account that this situation is worsening day by day through corruption or the protectionism and liberalism of leaders and officials and the non-operation of the mechanisms of prevention and represssion and lack of generalized control over peoples' property;

Taking into account the proportions assumed by other antisocial practices such as theft, sabotage, (?assaults) and the presence of vagabonds and delinquents and their agents mainly in the major urban centers; and

Taking into account that the situation mentioned above affects (?the situation) of the working masses, particularly workers and peasants and [words indistinct] for their progressive transformation into small-scale traders;

The first extraordinary congress of the MPLA-Labor Party determines the urgent adoption of the following measures:

1. Waging an active war on antisocial elements for reasons of prevention, suppression and reeducation.

2. Transfering all vagabonds and black-marketeers to places where their working force can be utilized.

3. The regulation of the functioning of private trade, including hawkers, and the implementation of the (?prohibition) on unlicensed trade.

4. A fight to end the theft and embezzlement of foodstuffs and industrial goods in production centers, enterprises, stores, warehouses, shops, hospitals, schools, etcetera and, above all, in all the socioeconomic sectors of our national life.

5. An active fight to end the sale and resale of foodstuffs, industrial goods and services at speculative prices in all economic sectors of national life.

6. A serious fight to end corruption, protectionism, liberalism, and lack of control at various levels in the productive and unproductive sectors.

7. A serious fight to end the mishandling of property, particularly equipment, means of transport and raw materials.

8. An increase in all sectors of production and productivity leading to the improvement of organization, discipline and workers' conditions, in particular the urgent implementation of consumer cooperatives [words indistinct] giving priority to the distribution of foodstuffs and other basics to the workers, who are the producers of the country's wealth.

9. Facilitating the practice of direct sales contracts between the enterprise and its workers consumer cooperative [words indistinct] its production within the framework of norms of supply to all workers, thus eliminating the practice of the appropriation of part of production inaccurately known as [words indistinct].

The congress calls special attention to the need to punish particularly leaders, officials, technicians, members of defense and security organizations and all workers in the state sector in general who practice, are accomplices, or are in any way connected with counterrevolutionary acts.

For the effective implementation of this resolution, the congress calls the attention of the Central Committee to the need totally to commit party cells and committees to the struggle against these counterrevolutionary practices. The Central Committee should urgently program all action (?to be mounted by party organizations). Members of the MPLA-Labor Party must consider themselves with immediate effect to be mobilized in an intensive and continuous campaign of enlightment of workers in the fight against all antisocial elements.

Loyal to President Neto, let us fight for economic independence. The struggle continues. Victory is certain Luanda, 23 December 1980. The first congress.

Defense Resolution

LD261523 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 24 Dec 80 EA

[Text of Resolution on Defense and Security Guidelines adopted on 23 December by the first extraordinary congress of the MPLA-Labor Party]

[Text] The first extraordinary congress of the MPLA-Labor Party meeting from 17 to 23 December 1980, after evaluating and discussing the document in depth and analyzing the period from 1978 to 1980 and the guidelines for the 5-year period from 1981 to 1985 presented by defense and security bodies, noted that the guidelines aimed at consolidating the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] as a people's army and at promoting people's defense in general were developed and fulfilled in accordance with the dynamics of our revolutionary process.

The need to safeguard the revolutionary achievements thus far made, defend national sovereignty, territorial integrity and assure the tasks of national reconstruction towards socialism, the need to forestall crime and suppress delinquency, to defend social and private property, and maintain public order and the need to fight internal and external reaction require us to pay special attention to the problem of defense and security. [words indistinct] The actions of the South African racist enemy against the Angolan revolution should not be underestimated. Only with a system organized on the basis of generalized people's defense with the FAPLA as a people's army can we ensure the continued existence of the PRA.

The first party extraordinary congress approved the document entitled "Analysis of the 3-year Period 1978 to 1980 and Guidelines for 1981 to 1985."

The congress recommends that the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party undertake the subsequent development of the defense and security forces as follows:

1. Defense should be progressively considered as a priority sector among party and state tasks by thorough coordination of the socioeconomic development of the country with political and military demands.

2. Special attention should be paid to training the armed forces by defining their major requirements in accordance with our economic, social and human resources and by equipping them with the modern technical means necessary to enable them to fulfill their missions. Their fighting readiness and logistical assurance should be organized and strengthened.

3. More attention should be given to combat training of the armed forces so as to strengthen permanently their combat readiness.

4. We should make further efforts to prepare officers, NCO's, soldiers, sailors and (?air force pilots) ideologically and politically. We should also implant and ensure the functioning of basic party structures in the forces.

5. The degree of military discipline should be raised at all levels by vigorously fighting incorrect attitudes and behaviour incompatible with the [word indistinct] and the honor of the defense and internal security forces.

Faithful to President Neto, let us struggle for economic independence. The struggle continues. Victory is certain. Luanda, 23 December 1980. The first extraordinary party congress. [applause]

After the reading of this resolution, a motion of praise for the defense and security bodies was passed, making special mention of those who, at the front, are defending the fatherland from constant attacks by the South African racists. Another motion of praise by the first extraordinary congress of the MPLA-Labor Party lauded Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos for the dedication, ability and selfless spirit of militancy, modesty, dignity and firmness with which he undertook the superior tasks of party and (?state) during the particularly difficult period of our history up to this moment, when he again has been confirmed in his post of president.

Central Committee Report

LD261530 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 24 Dec 80 EA

[Text of Resolution on the Report of the Central Committee adopted on 23 December by the first extraordinary congress of the MPLA-Labor Party--read by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos]

[Text] On 17 and 18 December 1980 Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos presented to the first extraordinary congress of the MPLA-Labor Party the Central Committee report for the period 1978 to 1980. The Central Committee report analyzed the present situation in our country in depth, noted mistakes and deficiencies during the 3 years, the existing difficulties and the victories won in the following fields: in the field of the party's fundamental tasks; building the party and its organization; ideological work; building of peoples power; party youth; mass organizations; in the field of foreign relations; the economic and social situation and the political and military situation.

The report proposed essential measures which might enable the Angolan people to advance firmly towards scientific socialism through the creation of a free fatherland that is totally independent in the economic, social and cultural fields. Accordingly, considering that the report presented by the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party honestly reflects the difficulties facing the country and party and constitutes a powerful instrument for the attainment of the strategic objectives we have set ourselves for in building a people's democracy towards socialism, the first extraordinary congress has adopted the following:

1. It approves unanimously the report of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party.

2. It considers the Central Committee report a fundamental document for the functioning and work of the party. It recommends that it should be studied by all its members.

3. The proposals and guidelines presented by the Central Committee in its report now become fundamental decisions to be implemented by party members and the entire people.

4. The congress considered and (?approved the) work done by the National Commission for the Constitution of Peoples Power. It hailed the creation of the People's Assembly and the people's provincial assemblies--the true wish expressed by the late Comrade President Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto, immortal guide of the Angolan revolution and founder of the nation and the MPLA-Labor Party.

5. The congress hailed the selfless work of those comrades who have dedicated themselves to the process of restructuring the party and hailed the enthusiastic participation of the working masses in the restructuring movement.

6. It considers it necessary to promote permanent party members in the political, social and cultural fields and activate and strengthen the role of the party's youth and mass organizations, namely UNTA [National Union of Angola Workers], OMA [Organization of Angolan Women], peasant and other social organizations. The state apparatus will be perfected and activated. Negligence, laxity, waste of public funds, hoarding, speculation and crimes against the national economy will be effectively combated. The entire Angolan people will be mobilized for a generalized peoples defense and to undertake national reconstruction tasks in production with the aim of securing economic independence. Our defense capacity will be strengthened by giving particular support and paying special attention to all aspects and solutions which can minimize the social and economic difficulties of the armed forces fighters.

7. In the field of internationalism, we will continue to strengthen our international friendship with the socialist countries, particularly the USSR and the Republic of Cuba. We will try to establish relations with all countries in the world on the basis of the universal principles which govern international relations of nonalignment. We will support the liberation struggle of peoples still dominated by colonialism, neocolonialism and imperialism, particularly the peoples of Namibia, the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, East Timor, South Africa, Palestine and El Salvador.

8. The congress considers that the death of the late Comrade President Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto constituted an irreparable blow to the party and the nation. It asks party, youth and mass organization members to close ranks and redouble their efforts in order to implement more effectively the guidelines of the immortal guide of the Angolan revolution and to join forces with the indisputable torchbearer of his work, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Faithful to President Neto: [prolonged applause] Let us struggle for economic independence. The struggle continues. Victory is certain. [prolonged applause]

Central Committee Members

LD271450 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 27 Dec 80 EA

[Text] The first extraordinary congress of the MPLA-Labor Party, which for 7 days examined and laid down in Luanda the activities to be carried out for the next 5 years, continues to be a notable event throughout the country. Having examined all the economic, social, political and military activity carried out since 1977, the first extraordinary congress of the party drew up master-plan guidelines for the political, ideological, socioeconomic, and defense and security fields, until the holding of the first ordinary congress in 1985.

Apart from defining the new strategy for political, military and socioeconomic development, the congress elected new members to the party's Central Committee from the working and peasant classes. They are:

1. Jacinto Joao Antonio

2. Joao Henriques Garcia Cabelo Branco

3. (Locrecia) Alfredo Antonio Francisco

4. Paulo (Massengo Ukentir)

5. Carlos (Kangulo) Domingos

6. Filipe (Chinguengo Madiola)

7. Domingos Francisco Bartolomeu

8. (Chitaka Ecassundo Afaneto)

9. Joao Batista (Panzo)

10. Luis Sebastiaq Mateus

11. Artur Videl Gomes (Fundi Dizabo)

12. Jose Carols (Ilenga Explosivo)

The first extraordinary congress of the party also decided to name the following full members of the Central Committee:

1. Rafael (Satendinha Kambalanga)

2. Santana Andre Pitra Petrov

3. Agostinho Mendes de Carvalho

4. Domingos Afonso Neto

5. (Kota) Neto

6. (Geronimo Siodima)

7. Felistino (Kinyama Faisca)

8. (Ermilio Sokio)